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INSIDE OF IT.

Why Admiral Walker Was Suddenly Recalled From Hawaii.

ZEAL FOR AMERICAN INTERESTS

Shown By the Commander Caused the Administration

TO RELIEVE HIM OF HIS DUTIES.

The Official Correspondence Between Admiral Walker and the Navy Department Sent to the Senate in Compliance With a Demand of That Body Throws Light on the Matter—The Admiral's Report Favored the Domination of the Republic—He Warned the Cleveland Administration Against British Ambitions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—In answer to a resolution Secretary Herbert today sent to the senate the correspondence between the navy department and Admiral Walker, relative to his mission to Hawaii last summer. The correspondence makes a volume of considerable size, covering about sixty type written pages, and while much of it is purely formal—some chapters are of great interest. It begins on March 22 last, with the formal order of the secretary detaching the admiral from duty as president of the inspection board and ordered him to Honolulu to relieve Admiral Irwin as commander-in-chief of the Pacific station, and closes with a notice from the admiral dated Mare Island, Cal., August 24, announcing his relinquishment of that command to Admiral Beardslee.

Four days after the issue of the first formal order the admiral, while in Washington, received his instructions from the secretary marked "Confidential."

In the course of the instructions Secretary Herbert says:

"In case of any civil war in the islands, whether growing out of an attempt to restore the queen, or an attempt to establish a permanent government, or out of any election or arising from any cause whatever, you will extend no aid or support, moral or physical, to any of the parties engaged therein, but you will keep steadily in view that it is your duty to protect the lives and property of all such citizens of the United States as shall not by their participation in such civil commotions subject themselves to local laws and thus forfeit their right in that regard to the protection of the American flag."

"If you shall observe at any time any effort or attempt on the part of any foreign power to interfere in the political affairs of the Hawaiian Islands, or if you shall perceive any circumstances pointing to such interference you will promptly report the same to this department."

THE REPORT.

Admiral Walker began his reports to the department by a letter from Honolulu dated April 25, stating that he had assumed command of the station and telling of the consequent formalities. On the 28th of the same month he wrote a long letter touching the political situation giving his impressions. Premising his remarks with the statement that the provisional government appears to be firmly established and life and property are secure, the admiral says that there are two causes which give uneasiness, the uncertainty of the natives as to the ultimate restoration of the queen and the possible disaffection of the Japanese. The registration had closed with but 1,500 registrations in Honolulu; comparatively few natives had registered, their policy being one of abstention from political affairs under existing circumstances.

The sentiment of loyalty to the monarchy and queen is, says the admiral, to a considerable extent a sentiment of self interest or of self preservation in the event of restoration. "I am satisfied," said the admiral, "that a clearly formulated assurance from the United States of non-interference with the political affairs of Hawaii, and of disapproval of interference upon the part of any other nation would rest the situation clearly upon its local merits in the estimation of all classes without hopes or fear of outside pressure and would tend to a speedy settlement of all troubles."

On June 21, the admiral sends a preliminary report upon Pearl Harbor, which he says he has caused to be surveyed because of the interest he has long held in the subject, and in view of its great value to the United States. On June 23, Admiral Walker notes the receipt of the formal announcement of the action of our senate toward Hawaii. He says:

"This definite announcement of policy expressed in terms so clear and unmistakable has strengthened the hands of the existing government, and will undoubtedly assist in the solution of certain difficult questions which attend the adoption of a constitution and the establishment of a permanent form of government. The Royalists are correspondingly depressed and discouraged."

The next step in the correspondence after this was the dispatch of a telegram on June 18 from the department to the admiral, then at Honolulu, asking whether any survey of Pearl harbor was being made by his order.

ORDERED HOME.

Another telegram dated July 9 ordered him upon the arrival of the Charleston at Honolulu to turn over his orders to the commanding officer of that vessel and return without delay on the Philadelphia to Mare Island. On July 11 the admiral was directed by telegram to Mare Island to turn over the command of the Pacific station to Admiral Beardslee, and repair to Annapolis to assume the duties of superintendent of the naval academy. Another telegram of date July 20 directed the admiral, then at Honolulu, to proceed at once to Mare Island without awaiting the arrival of the Charleston.

Many letters tell of various formalities attending the organization of the republic of Hawaii in great detail, and in one of these, dated July 12, telling of the proclamation of the republic, it is said: "I hear of no objection being

made to these provisions (relative to the right of suffrage) by foreign representatives, and all apprehension of trouble with the Japanese has subsided."

The latest letter from Admiral Walker is unquestionably the most interesting of the entire correspondence. It is dated at Honolulu, August 17, just prior to his departure for the United States in accordance with the peremptory order from the secretary. In this letter he reviews the Hawaiian situation and points to the efforts of the British minister to obtain control of it.

BRITISH AMBITIONS.

Among other things he says: I felt that the departure of both the Philadelphia and the Champion (the only man-of-war at Honolulu) would be, under existing political conditions, not favorable to order and security in the islands. It would leave both parties entirely free and dependent upon their own resources, without any support, nominal or actual, from an outside source.

In my opinion the republic has ample strength to maintain itself and to preserve peace; and would suppress riot or counter revolution with a firm hand; but as long as foreign vessels lay in the harbor of Honolulu ready at a moment's notice in the event of disturbance to lend force to secure the safety of life and property, it was open to the enemies of the government to say that tranquility was maintained only by the presence of those ships. I found leading members of the government and others strongly of this opinion and expressing satisfaction with the prospect of being left for a time entirely alone.

But as soon as it was known that the Philadelphia was to leave on the 8th a movement was set on foot among the English residents to retain the Champion; and the British minister, Major Wodehouse, willingly consented to order her to remain in port.

This change of plan, and the circumstances under which it was made, put the situation in a new and somewhat serious light, to thoroughly appreciate which it is necessary to understand the attitude and ambition of Major Wodehouse.

He had been at Honolulu nearly thirty years, and his constant struggle had been to set English influence against American influence, and make it predominate, and as an essential part of this policy, to maintain the monarchy. The successful revolution and the establishment of a republic during the last year of his diplomatic service, upon the eve of his retirement, was an evidence of failure which made him bitter and hostile. Although holding the position of British minister, and transacting diplomatic business with the government de facto, he had been a pronounced and partisan royalist. It is currently believed that he had been in constant secret communication with Liliuokalani, and entirely in the confidence of the royalist leaders, and he had certainly lost no opportunity to embarrass the present government, disregarding the courtesies and amenities due from one in his position. But for his impending retirement, matters would have probably come some time ago to an issue which would have resulted in his recall or dismissal.

The commanding officer of the Champion had the same interests and views, and was quite ready to support his minister.

The chances of any disturbance taking place through the action of the royalists after the departure of the Philadelphia were considerably increased by this significant detention of the Champion. Should any such disturbance take place I believed the British minister would seize upon any pretext, however slight, to land the Champion's force, and that once on shore their influence would be to encourage the royalists and to increase or prolong the difficulty. Should such action result in the restoration of the monarchy, English influence would henceforth control with Liliuokalani.

WHY HE DELAYED.

Although I had full confidence in the republic's ability to preserve order, and regarded the chance of an uprising of the Royalists, even under the favorable circumstances mentioned above, as very remote, I did not feel that even such a remote chance should be taken, and I decided to postpone the Philadelphia's departure at least until the arrival of the Australia's mail on the 11th inst., in accordance with a petition from American residents.

Before the arrival of the Australia Major Wodehouse had been relieved by Captain A. G. S. Hawkey, who came in the steamer Arawa from his late post at Tahiti and who has the title of British commissioner and consul general. The advent of a new man, who had no other policy than the policy of his government, and was not involved in local politics, changed the situation again, and feeling that the risk involved was then considerably diminished, I left Honolulu on the 12th.

"When I left Honolulu the Champion was to remain until the arrival of the Hyacinth, which plan keeps an English ship continually at that port. Under these circumstances an American ship should also be kept there all the time. While I would not hesitate to leave the islands entirely alone, I deem it unsafe to leave them under British protection. It jeopardizes our influence there, and might lead to awkward complications. The position of the United States, as expressed by the late senate resolution, is sufficiently defined, and in its relation to other powers is clearly understood by both natives and foreigners in Hawaii; but that position involves responsibilities as well as rights, and if we are not at hand to perform the duties of our virtual protectorate, no reproach can attach to another power which, in the event of a disturbance, steps in and takes our place."

"Had the department orders given me discretion in the matter, I should have left the Philadelphia at Honolulu, and returned to San Francisco with my staff by mail steamer, failing the arrival of the Charleston on the 18th; but as they were entirely unqualified I had no choice but to obey them, at the earliest moment that such a course was justified by paramount public interests. I trust that another ship will be sent to Honolulu at the earliest practicable moment."

Turkeys for the Employees.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

ZANESVILLE, O., Dec. 19.—President Mooney, of the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati, gave an order to a local poultry dealer to-day for upwards of 500 turkeys to be used as a Christmas gift to the employees of the line.

SILVER Umbrellas with silver applied handles, at I. G. DILLON & Co's.

AWFUL CARNAGE.

The Terrible Massacre of the Inhabitants of Port Arthur by the Japanese Troops. Streets Choked With Mutilated Corpses. A Description of the Battle.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The World to-morrow will print the following special advices from its correspondent, James Creelman, who was with the Japanese army, dated Port Arthur, November 24, via Vancouver, B. C., December 19.—The struggle for the emancipation of Korea has been suddenly turned into a headlong, savage war of conquest. It is no longer a conflict between civilization and barbarism. Japan for the last four days has trampled civilization under the foot of her conquering army.

The taking of Port Arthur and the possession of one of the most powerful strongholds in the world was too great a strain upon the Japanese character, which relapsed in a few hours back into the brutish state from which it was awakened a generation ago. Almost the entire population of the Chinese in Port Arthur has been massacred, and the work of butchering the unarmed and restricting inhabitants has been continued. The streets are choked up with mutilated corpses. In spite of the vastness of the battlefield and the strength of the batteries massed in this mighty chain of land and sea forts, the taking of Port Arthur is robbed of its dignity as a battle by the fact that a large and well trained army attacked a mere rabble. There was a great deal of artillery thunder and scientific maneuvering by the troops among the cannon crowned hills, but the infantry fighting was incidental, and the "butcher's bill," as the hardened campaigner would call it, was insignificant.

The Japanese lost about 50 dead and 250 wounded in carrying a fortress that would have cost them 10,000 men had it been occupied by European or American citizens.

China is now at the mercy of the island empire. In a few days the fierce general troops will be ready to leave Japan to join Field Marshal Oyama's army and then the third and final movement towards Peking will begin. Up to the moment Port Arthur was entered I can bear witness that both of Japan's army now in the field were chivalrous and generous to the enemy. There was not a stain on their flag.

The correspondent gives a graphic description of the march on Port Arthur, the battle, and the charge in which 23,000 Japanese troops were engaged, on the first day. He says: No man can say how many the Chinese lost. I saw the Japanese dead on the road with their heads gone and their bodies mutilated. Several corpses were without hands, two had been butchered like sheep and their hearts and livers torn out.

The next day was the time appointed for a general council of war. The field marshal and his staff met with the staffs of the commanding generals. It was decided that a part of Yamagata's division should make a great turning movement on the flank of the Chinese and attack the left, while Haasegawa with his brigade should follow with an attack from the east from the forts forming the Chinese right.

The rest of Yamagata's troops were to move straight down the Sulshiyen valley and over fields and siege batteries to attack the Chinese fort from the north and move into Port Arthur. Meanwhile the independent column marching along the east under Lieutenant Matsumitsu would simultaneously move against the two eastern forts. But while the council of war was proceeding the Chinese began to realize that the Japanese had established their mountain batteries on the hills commanding the left centre of the Chinese position and decided to advance out of Port Arthur and dislodge them. Then began a tremendous artillery fight.

The battle was fast and furious, the Chinese showing great heroism under the terrible fire of the Japanese guns.

At 6:45 the following morning the mountain batteries began to play upon Iwayama and the guns of the triple forts covered the hillside with flames and smoke.

The taking of Iwayama was the signal for Haasegawa to attack the forts on the right wing. As the batteries splintered the hillside and sent clouds of earth up out of the ploughed ground, the infantry line kneeling at the base of the slope in front of Iwayama opened fire and kept up steady volleys from ten or twelve minutes. General Nishi was below directing the attack. Suddenly the men stood up and advanced in the teeth of the guns firing continuously as they marched. On, on, pressed the slender black line, with trails of fire and smoke running up and down the ranks.

The Shoji and Norio forts were the prey of Haasegawa, and as the cannons battered the garrison he charged up from the eastern valley, taking advantage of earth seams and small ridges. Haasegawa had about 6,000 men, the finest fighting blood in Japan.

The description of the battle continues, and says:

Iwayama fell at 8:05 after an hour and twenty minutes fighting. The Japanese field and siege guns were pounding away at the seven forts and Yamaji's mountain batteries joined them. It was a colossal duel.

Then follows the story of the final capture of Port Arthur and a description of the sickening scenes of the massacre by the enraged Japanese on finding that their countrymen had been barbarously slain.

PRESIDENT MAYER RE-ELECTED

The B. & O. Directors Meeting—Semi-Annual Dividend Declared.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—The Baltimore & Ohio directors to-day re-elected Charles F. Mayer president, making his seventh consecutive term.

The board confirmed the action of the finance committee as to the payment of the customary semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred stock of the company.

K. OF P. SPLIT.

The Seceders Organize the Improved Order of Knights of Pythias.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 19.—About twenty-five delegates, representing as many lodges of Knights of Pythias, met at the Genesee hotel last night and formed a new order to be known as the "Improved Order of Knights of Pythias."

Look at our windows to-day. I. G. DILLON & Co.

GOING HIGHER.

The Lexow Inquiry Getting Close to Superintendent Byrnes.

HIS NAME IS VERY CONSPICUOUS

In Connection With the Police Bribery Investigation.

IT WAS ANOTHER RED LETTER DAY

For Counsel Goff—A Wardman Who Collected Bribe Money for the Superintendent When He Was a Captain—Mr. Byrnes Denies the Story—Another Witness Testifies That He Lied on a Previous Examination—The Steers Matter—Byrnes Charged With Bulldozing.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Superintendent Byrnes figured conspicuously in the testimony of two witnesses before the Lexow committee to-day. John Marrett, formerly an agent of the society for the prevention of crime, testified that Superintendent Byrnes had bulldozed him, with threats and force, into divulging the secrets of his society, and he afterwards relented when he learned that the witness was a brother Mason. Hattie Ross, a colored woman, who some years ago conducted two disorderly houses in this city, swore that she paid "protection" money to wardmen under Captain Byrnes, now superintendent of police.

Superintendent Byrnes denies the allegations against him. Other incidents of interest occurred before the senate investigating committee to-day, but none of them caused such excitement as did the mention of Superintendent Byrnes' name. Sergeant Taylor, who yesterday testified that he had turned over to Inspector Steers money collected from patrolmen, which they had received from steamboat and railroad companies, swore to-day that Steers had accepted the money as bribes to permit the policemen to remain on their respective beats. Taylor did not know what Steers did with the money, but it appeared that some boodle was divided with some one else. The sergeant also denied Steers' statement that his testimony was false and had been given in spite of Taylor's acknowledgment that he had called on the ex-inspector Saturday night, but had merely told his former superior that he intended to tell the truth to the Lexow committee.

Ex-inspector Steers was in the courtroom to-day. He announced a readiness to go on the stand and deny Taylor's accusations against him.

Inspectors McAvoy, Williams and McLaughlin were subpoenaed to appear before the committee, but Williams was temporarily excused and the other two were not called during the day.

MARTIN STILL ILL.

Dr. Owen J. Ward reported that "Honest" John Martin, the man who handled Captain Creedon's \$15,000, was too ill to testify.

Counsel Goff announced that Thomas Bradley of the Twenty-fourth precinct, was retired on half pay as a roundsman, but is now a chief of police at Norwalk, Connecticut.

"I merely wish," said Mr. Goff, "to call attention to the police pension system. It is absurd and deserving of the attention of the legislature."

Policeman Herman Interman swore that he did not testify truthfully yesterday when he said that he had never paid over any of the money given him by the American steamship line to his superior officers. He had given up half of his extra earnings to Captain Gastlin and then \$25 out of \$40 a month to Captain Schmittberger. Interman also acknowledged that the policemen were afraid to testify before the Lexow committee because they feared the displeasure of their superior officers.

Sergeants Byrnes and Cornelius Reid, of the steamboat squad, testified that it was very improbable that Sergeant Taylor had sent money to Inspector Steers in the manner he described before the committee yesterday. Byrnes said he had heard rumors of money being collected by the captains from policemen, but Reid said Taylor's statement was absurd.

DENIES IT.

Captain Allaire, commander of the steamboat squad, denied all knowledge of the collection of money from steamship and railroad lines. Mr. Goff questioned him long and earnestly, but Allaire's entire testimony was a repudiation and denial of all allegations made against him by other witnesses.

Allaire said he owned a house valued at \$27,000 and had money in the bank not exceeding \$4,000. The captain swore that he had always done all in his power to suppress gambling, disorderly houses and other crime.

The captain gave it as his opinion that the excise laws could not be perfectly enforced in this city, because the police could not know of all the places where it is violated.

"Now, about those disorderly houses" asked Mr. Goff. "You raided these houses every once in a while in order to get blood money, did you not?"

"No, we did not. We raided them in order to drive them away from the precinct."

"Do you remember any murder (Chick Murphy) committed in your precinct?"

"No; was the man arrested?" asked the captain.

"I was just going to ask the question," replied Mr. Goff.

Mr. Goff tried to call it to the captain's mind by reminding him that Superintendent Murray at the time went on Murphy's bond, but the captain could not recall the case. He denied also that green goods men had any headquarters in his precinct and that shell fakers had to pay for their privileges.

Questioned as to how many Christmas presents he had received from the liquor dealers in the precinct, the captain replied:

"None—Oh, yes, wait a minute. I might have."

Then he remembered that at different times he had received a basket of fruit or wine, but he never knew who sent them.

HATTIE ROSS.

Hattie Ross (colored) was then called. She swore that in 1870 she opened dis-

orderly houses in Wooster and West Third streets. In answer to Mr. Goff's questions she said that she paid the wardmen \$50 a month for each house. This paid to Wardman Stevin.

"Who was captain of the precinct at that time?" asked Mr. Goff.

"Captain Byrnes, now Superintendent Byrnes."

She also testified that she paid the same amount of money to Captain Brogan.

"You paid this money for the consideration of not being 'pulled,' did not you?"

"Oh! sometimes we were pulled any way."

She stated that she formerly kept a house in the "tenderloin" under Captain Reilly, but that she never paid any money there but once—\$25 to Wardman Howard. She then moved into captain, now Inspector McAvoy's precinct. She paid no money there, but had to keep quiet.

"Do you mean to accuse Captain McAvoy of allowing you to run your house without paying protection money?"

"Yes."

"You made a good deal of money there, did you not?"

"Yes and lost it again."

"How?"

"Gambling."

"How much of your money did 'Al' Adams get?" asked Mr. Goff (Al Adams is a well-known gambler.)

"\$47,000."

Adams run a policy shop and the witness said she lost this amount of money in his place in eight years.

She was the keeper of a house in the "tenderloin" about six years, but in all that time was not arrested once.

At this juncture the committee adjourned until to-morrow.

Superintendent Byrnes heard of the testimony given against him by John Marrett a few minutes after that witness testified. He immediately locked himself in his office at police headquarters, and for an hour examined papers bearing on the matter referred to by Marrett. Afterward the superintendent said of Marrett: "All he says is untrue except that he came to my house under false pretenses. When the proper time comes I shall tell my story in the proper place."

At to-morrow's session of the committee it is thought that Inspector Williams will testify.

DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION

To the Carlisle Currency Bill Shows Up Strong in the House—Ellis' Speech Against It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—An unexpected strong opposition to the Carlisle currency bill now before the house is disclosed by the list of those who have asked for time to speak on the measure. Two lists have been made, one for members of the banking committee who wish to be heard and the other for members not on the committee. The committee list shows the members divided on party lines, except Representative Ellis, (Dem., Kentucky), who has asked for time to speak against the bill.

The other list shows fourteen members who will speak for the bill and thirty against it. Of the thirty against it eighteen are Democrats, seven Republicans, five Populists.

The debate on the currency bill continued uninterruptedly in the house to-day. Messrs. Johnson (Rep., Ind.) and Ellis (Dem., Ky.) opposed it, and Mr. Warner (Dem., N.Y.) supported it. The speech of Mr. Ellis was of rather a sensational character and the applause it received from the free silver Democrats indicated plainly the unalterable opposition of the silver men of the house to the Carlisle plan.

Mr. Bland, the silver leader, gave notice that he would offer his free silver bill as a substitute for the bill.

Mr. Ellis was the first Democratic member of the banking and currency committee to attack the Carlisle bill. At the outset he proclaimed that he was convinced that its passage would remedy none of the defects of the present financial system.

In the committee, two conflicting theories had struggled for supremacy. One urged by the officials of the government, who desired protection from the assaults of the gold speculators, and the other urged by the bankers, who sought to extend their privileges and increase their power and profits. The people had nothing to hope from such schemes.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—Practically all the time of the senate was occupied to-day by speeches on the Nicaragua canal bill. Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.), who has been speaking daily since Monday, completed his speech against the bill, making a critical analysis of the various provisions of the measure. At its conclusion he offered an amendment providing for the appointment of a board of three engineers to make a survey and estimate of the cost of the canal.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

A raid from the Cook gang is daily expected at Arkansas City, Kansas.

The diphtheria epidemic at Ashtabula, Ohio, is now under control, due to the use of the anti-toxin remedy.

Admiral Da Gama, one of the leaders of the recent Brazilian insurrection, predicts a fresh invasion of the state of Rio Grande do Sul before January.

George Dixon, champion feather-weight pugilist, and young Grillo were matched yesterday to fight twenty-five rounds before the Seaside Athletic club, Coney Island, on January 19 for a purse of \$3,000, the winner to take all the money.

The report of the Massillon Miners' arbitration committee, abolishing the differential of 15 cents, and placing the district on the same basis as the Hocking Valley, has created excitement among the Massillon miners. They expected at least 65 cents.

At the annual banquet of Syria Temple Mystic Shrine at Pittsburgh, last night, Past Imperial Potentate Samuel Briggs, of Cleveland, on behalf of the imperial council of the United States, presented Colonel Thomas J. Hudson, past imperial potentate, with a diamond emblem.

Steamship Arrivals.

Glasgow—Steamer Ceread, Philadelphia, via St. Johns, N. Y.

Alexander—Steamer Ohio, Philadelphia, via Baltimore—Steamer Koon Prinz, Friedrich Wilhelm, New York, for Naples.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair; warmer; variable winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair; warmer; southwest winds.

For Ohio, fair; warmer; south winds.

Look at our windows to-day.

I. G. DILLON & Co.

FOR LIFE AND LIBERTY

Trial of Louis Briesach, Charged With Murder of His Wife.

THE TAKING OF TESTIMONY OPENS

And Several Witnesses Tell Their Stories of the Crime.

BRIESACH'S YOUNG STEP-SON TELLS

The Story of the Tragedy in All Its Grotesque and Horrifying Details. His Testimony Assailed Strongly by the Defense, but as yet it Stands Unimpeached—Officer Snyder, Dr. Megrill and Mrs. Barbara Sly Were the Other Witnesses Who Testified.

Yesterday was the third day of the trial of Louis Briesach for the murder of his wife, before Judge Jordan in the criminal court, and the public interest in the case is on the increase. This is attested to by the large number of people who are attending the sessions of the court. Though at times the testimony was on the intense order, and the details revolting to a degree, the order maintained throughout the day was excellent.

The first witness in the case was examined yesterday morning, and the number handled during the day was four. As there are about forty to appear on both sides, it can be seen the trial will be quite a lengthy one. However, it is thought it will be over this week.

The feature of yesterday's session was the testimony of young Walton, a step-son of Briesach and son of the murdered woman by her former husband. He told the story of the terrible day that ended in the woman's death in all its gruesome details and the boy's testimony is conceded to be strong and asserted to be impregnable. Colonel Arnett spent nearly an hour at the close of the afternoon in a rigid cross-examination, but the boy wavered not once and his tale is unimpeached.

THE MORNING SESSION.

Officer Snyder and Dr. Megrill Give Their Testimony.

It was shortly after 9 o'clock when court convened. The number of spectators was very large even at this early hour, and many were turned away, as none were allowed to stand in the aisles. The taking of testimony was commenced at once, the first witness in the case being Police Officer Snyder, who is stationed in the First ward, and was called in at the Briesach house after the murder had been committed.

Officer Snyder told that in the afternoon of the day of the murder he was standing in front of the Vigilant home house, when a colored woman, Mrs. Barbara Sly, came running down street and told him that there was trouble in the Briesach household. He went there immediately and found Mrs. Briesach's dead body lying on the kitchen floor. Looking around he saw Briesach trying to wash off the club that had figured in the tragedy, and that then he arrested Briesach, taking him, first, to the home house and then to police headquarters.

The cross-examination was conducted by Colonel Arnett, of counsel for the defense. He described the scene again and said that Briesach asked when arrested:

"What's the matter?" and also denied having killed his wife. In the course of the cross-examination the witness said that at first he saw no blood on the club or on the cloth that the defendant had used in wiping the club. He had taken both with him, however, and later had found again on the cloth. The position of the murdered woman's body was the bone of contention throughout a large part of the cross-examination, but the officer's testimony on that subject was practically unshaken. At the time of the tragedy the defendant had refused to talk to the officer, who, said Snyder, had been drinking, but was not in an intoxicated condition. To Colonel Arnett the witness identified the windowstick that was one of the weapons used. Witness said he did not see the whip which also figured in the murder.

The second witness was Dr. W. P. Megrill, the county physician. He told of the post mortem examination of the body of the murdered woman, and how the body was found to be bruised black and blue, showing where whip and club had been used with terrible effect. The detailed statement of the injuries received by the victim, covered almost every portion of the body, and as the physician was testifying a perceptible thrill of horror swept over the audience that at this stage was so attentive that a pin's drop would have been audible, almost. When the skull had been examined, said the physician, nearly a pint of blood had been found, indicating that the cause of death was a hemorrhage of blood vessels. When the stomach had been examined there had been a faint odor of alcohol, but the doctor was not positive that there was alcohol in the stomach.

"What caused that woman's death?" asked Mr. Howard.

"She died from compression of the brain, but there may have been an element of concussion in it."

"Could it have been produced by this large club?" said Mr. Howard.